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Bibliography on

EXTENSION RESEARCH

JANUARY 1949 through DECEMBER 1953

Classified and Annotated
Contains Index to Research Findings

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service Circular 489

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PREFACE

This Bibliography on Extension Research, covering the years 1949 through 1953, contains references to research studies pertaining to the organization, administration, and methods of doing extension work. The references to the studies are arranged in classified form. This classification is shown on the contents page. A brief statement accompanies each reference telling the phases of the subject covered, how the study was made, and the size of the sample. A detailed index to the specific findings in these studies is presented alphabetically by subjects in the back of the circular. An alphabetical list of authors will also be found in the back of the circular.

It is the plan to issue additional bibliographies on extension research periodically. It will be appreciated if copies of new studies are sent to Lucinda Crile when they become available. This will assist also in keeping the Review of Extension Research and the reference file of this material in the Division of Extension Research and Training up to date.

PREVIOUS BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON EXTENSION RESEARCH: Two bibliographies on extension research have been published previously. Item No. 147 in this circular gives the reference for the second bibliography. It covers November 1943 through 1948. The annotation following this item includes the reference to the first bibliography, which was cumulated up to November 1943.

WHERE TO CONSULT OR OBTAIN COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS: Many of the publications cited are on file in the agricultural college and experiment station libraries, where they may be consulted. Except for printed publications of the Department of Agriculture, which are usually available in limited supply for free distribution, the publications listed herein are not available for distribution from the Department. Federal Extension Service publications should be requested from Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Other publications should be requested from the institutions or organizations issuing them. Typewritten theses are not available except on loan from the libraries where they are on file. References include the post office address.

Call numbers following the citations are those of the United States Department of Agriculture Library. Please use them when requesting publications on loan from that Library. Photoprint or microflim copies of any publications for which call numbers are given may be obtained from the Library. Copying charges for each periodical article or book are:

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Library coupons: United States Department of Agriculture Library coupons valued at $1 each may be ordered in any quantity.

DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director; State leader in county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club work; State leader of extension studies; extension editor; agricultural college library, and experiment station library; to one subject-matter specialist in each project; and to a special mailing list of selected individuals, libraries, and organizations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EXTENSION RESEARCH

January 1949 through December 1953

Compiled by Lucinda Crile, extension analyst,
Division of Extension Research and Training
Federal Extension Service

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Organization of Extension Service and Staff

1. SMITH, R. S.; CLARK, R. C. Jr.; and LEAGANS, J. P. Attitudes and suggestions of county extension agents concerning the Young Adult Program, New York State. 3 p., [Ithaca, Young Adult Office, N. Y. State Col. H. E., Cornell U., 1951.]

Eighty-six farm, home, and 4-H county extension agents in 18 counties in New York State were interviewed. Included in the report are their attitudes toward the young adult program, the degree of importance they attach to it, the part they think it should play in the total extension program, and their suggestions for improving the young adult work.

Functions and Duties of Extension Service Staff

2. AIKEN, C. R. Identification of procedures associated with the teaching effectiveness of New York county extension agents. 294 p., typewritten. Ithaca, Cornell U., 1952.
Thesis (Ph. D.) Cornell University.

Identifies procedures used by county extension agents in New York State and gives the relation of these procedures and certain personal characteristics to the effectiveness of agents. The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 250 county and urban extension agents in New York State.

3. BENN, H. W. Identification of attitudes and values associated with the teaching effectiveness of New York county extension agents. 306 p., typewritten. Ithaca, Cornell U., 1952.
Thesis (Ph. D.) Cornell University.

The major purposes of the study were to identify attitudes and values that are important in extension teaching effectiveness and how the most effective and least effective extension workers differ with respect to these attitudes and values. The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 250 county extension workers in New York State.

4. CALLIS, R.; BROWN, K. B.; and BURGESS, T. C. Studies on the effectiveness of teaching. 128 p., Columbia, Dept. of Psychology, U. of Mo. 1952.

Indicates how well various measures of teachers' personality will predict classroom relations. Criterion data were obtained from principals, pupils, and observers. The relation between attitudes toward teaching and educational-vocational choice, and role-playing as compared with lecturing as teaching methods are included.

5. CURRY, D. G. A comparative study of the way in which selected county agricultural agents perform their role. 207 p., typewritten. East Lansing, Mich. State Col., 1951.

Case studies were made in 10 counties in Michigan to observe how the more effective and the less effective county agricultural agents performed 7 predetermined occupational roles and also some of the characteristics of these agents.

6. FRUTCHEY, F. P. Differential characteristics of the more effective and less effective teachers. A summary report of nine studies made for the Office of Naval Research, Department of the Navy. 14 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1953. 1.913 S2 D56.

Gives information on the application of criteria of success in teaching, the factors that are most useful in making a more accurate selection of effective teachers, and the factors that should be considered in planning preservice and inservice training programs. Nine studies were summarized, of which eight were conducted in the field of informed adult education and one with children in formal school situations.

Issued 1955.

7. NYE, I. The relationship of certain factors to county agent success. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. B. 498, 43 p. Columbia, 1952. 100M693.

The success of all men county agents in Missouri was measured by developing and using the Missouri County Agent Inventory based on ratings by supervisors and farmers and information from the agents. The Inventory score tells the extension administrator how much his prospective county agent resembles the characteristics of the most successful one-third of his agents.

8. PIERSON, R. R. Vocational interests of agricultural extension workers as related to selected aspects of work adjustment. 342 p., typewritten. East Lansing, Mich. State Col., 1951.
Dissertation (Ph. D.) Michigan State College.

Describes the vocational interests of 81 county agricultural agents and 48 4-H Club agents in Michigan. Gives information on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank Scales useful in the selection of more effective and more satisfied agents.

9. POSZ, A. C. The academic backgrounds of agricultural extension workers as related to selected aspects of work adjustment. 337 p., typewritten. East Lansing, Mich. State Col., 1952.
Thesis (Ed. D.) Michigan State College.

Presents the academic status and background of 81 county agricultural agents and 48 4-H Club agents in Michigan and the relation between these data and work effectiveness and job satisfaction.

10. RAUDABAUGH, J. N., and others. Functions of extension specialists. Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., ST 383, 81 p., Ames, 1952.
The following committee was responsible for the study: E. P. Sylwester, Chairman; F. Arnold; H. B. Cheney; A. E. Cott; L. Z. Eggleton; H. L. Eichling; F. Gannon; M. Kagarice; J. N. Raudabaugh; V. Ulish; and T. W. Wickersham.

A total of 237 extension administrators, supervisors, subject-matter specialists, and county agricultural and home demonstration agents, and heads of subject-matter departments in Iowa furnished the data in personal or group interviews for this study of the current concept of the functions of extension subject-matter specialists, changes in functions and activities desired, degree of importance of functions on present basis and most desirable basis of conducting extension work, the relationship of specialists to the research and resident teaching staff and to specialists in other departments, and activities in county extension program planning and evaluation of statewide and county extension programs.

11. SABROSKY, L. K. A study of the use of time by county 4-H Club agents, Vermont, 1950-51. 19 p., Burlington, Vt. Agr. Col. Ext., 1952.

Every other week from May 1950 to May 1951 one of the 13 Vermont county club agents recorded on a prepared form what he had done on the job by 5-minute intervals. This provided 26 weeks of time use. Gives length of work day and week, tells how much time is devoted to the various activities and jobs, and where and with whom the agents work.

12. STEWART, T. G. Factors for rating county agricultural extension agents. 129 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1950.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A check sheet for rating county agricultural agents was prepared from the rating plans and procedures for rating extension workers in use in 11 States, combined with factors taken from rating plans used in other fields of employment. Eighty extension supervisors in 22 States checked the factors which they considered most important in the performance of county agents.

13. STONE, J. T. A brief summary of the job analysis study of county extension workers. 8 p., East Lansing, Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1952.

Summarizes all the county extension agent job analysis work done in Michigan by Michigan State College, U. S. Extension Service, and Office of Naval Research in 1951 and 1952. Included are agents' duties, time devoted to types of work, factors for effectiveness, and trends in teaching methods used and time devoted to them.

14. STONE, J. T., and others. Progress report. Summary of the research study "The Differential Characteristics of More Successful Versus Less Successful Informal Extension Teachers." 193 p., typewritten. East Lansing, Mich. State Col., 1952.

The following committee was responsible for the study: J. T. Stone, Chairman; J. H. Locke; R. R. Pierson; A. C. Posz; D. G. Curry; R. O. Hatton; K. G. Nelson; D. L. Gibson; P. A. Miller; C. R. Hoffer; and J. Ferver.

Provides insight into the background, interest, personal adjustment, and academic aptitude of county extension workers; their effectiveness and satisfaction on the job; and the nature of the job. Research by Michigan State College, U. S. Extension Service, and Office of Naval Research.

Public Relations

15. WELCH, C. H., Jr., and WILSON, MEREDITH C. Public relations inventory of the Cooperative Extension Service. 54 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1951. 1.913 S2P96

The State director of extension and his immediate administrative and supervisory assistants in the 48 States and Puerto Rico were interviewed in conferences to get the information for this study. This is an analysis of Extension's public relations policies and practices, and the effort being put forth to implement these policies. It provides a basis for constructive thinking regarding ways and means of strengthening public relations. Conclusions are presented as to some of the public relations problems thought to be deserving of further study and planned action by State Extension Services acting independently or as a national organization.

Working Conditions

16. HASKELL, R. J. Relation of the extension specialist in plant pathology to his subject-matter department. 11 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1950. 1.913 P3R27.

Included are housing; academic rating; relationship with departmental head; help given to and received from head of department, research personnel, and teaching staff; and problems of the 32 full-time and part-time plant pathology specialists who filled out the mail questionnaire used.

17. MAIER, D. Assistance given and leave granted cooperative extension workers in agriculture and home economics for in-service training and for graduate study by land grant colleges. 14 p., Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., 1950.

The State extension directors in 42 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico filled out a mail questionnaire giving information on leave granted to extension workers for in-service training and for graduate study on the job. The States granting such leave and the conditions under which it is granted are given.

18. RAPP, M. R. County home demonstration agent tenure study. 11 p., Columbus, Ohio Agr. Col. Ext., 1950.

Brief of thesis (M. A.) George Washington University.

The number of resignations by county home demonstration agents, tenure of those leaving, dissatisfactions with county working conditions and with State policies, rating of assistance received, reasons for leaving, satisfactions, and present attitude of former home demonstration agents are given. A mail questionnaire was filled out by 55 former home demonstration agents in 11 States who left their positions for reasons other than marriage, full-time homemaking, or retirement. State home demonstration leaders in 14 States also furnished information.

TRAINING EXTENSION WORKERS

General

19. MATTHEWS, J. L. A method for determining the training needs of county agents as the basis for planning training programs. 13 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1950. 1.913C2M56.
Abstract of dissertation (Ph. D.) University of Chicago.

A list of 71 items stating the essential knowledges, skills, and attitudes needed by county agents was made, based on the thinking of groups of extension workers and other experts. The list was included in a questionnaire, and 282 Texas county agents indicated the degree of importance they considered the items to have. The questionnaires were filled out in meetings. From the replies of the agents a rating score was calculated for each item. Conclusions and implications for the training of county agents are given.

20. McLUCKIE, V. L. The relationship between educational background and tasks of Maryland home demonstration agents. 73 p., typewritten. College Park, U. of Md., 1953.
Thesis (M. A.) University of Maryland.

The 30 home demonstration agents in Maryland in 1949 filled out a questionnaire, the annual reports for the 35 employed in 1952 were analyzed, and data from other sources were included. Gives the relationship between the courses Maryland agents took on the undergraduate level, graduate, and in-service levels, and tasks they are expected to perform.

21. MOSELEY, L. H. The training, experience, and background of county extension agents in the northwest extension district of Mississippi. 41 p., typewritten. State College, Miss. State Col., 1953.
Thesis (M. S.) Mississippi State College.

A mail questionnaire was filled out by each of the 71 county extension agents in 20 counties in northwest Mississippi. Gives the training, experience, and background of the agents; suggestions for orientation and in-service training, and sharing of cost.

22. MOUNT, J. T. Training for extension work in agriculture. 123 p., typewritten. Columbus, Ohio Agr. Col. Ext., 1949.
Thesis (M. S.) University of Wisconsin.

Factors related to formulating curricula for undergraduate and graduate students in agricultural extension education were studied in person at Ohio State University and the University of Wisconsin. Letters were written to college and Extension administrators in 6 States and the Federal Extension Service. Data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 107 Ohio county agricultural agents and associate agents as to their training, experience, and training recommendations. Information was obtained from three States as to positions accepted by county agricultural agents who resigned from Extension.

See also studies 6, 9, and 48.

In-service

23. GERARD, G. B. An evaluation of Extension Service workshops on supervision. 152 p., typewritten. New York, Columbia U., 1950.
Thesis (Ed. D.) Columbia University.

Four regional workshops on supervision held by the Extension Service in different parts of the country in 1946 and 1947 were included in the analysis. The evaluation is based on information from educational literature in the field of workshops; mail questionnaires filled out by the southern workshop participants, group consultants, and State directors of extension; and correspondence and interviews with some staff members. Workshop criteria and recommendations are given.

ORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN EXTENSION

General

24. HAY, D. G., and others. Rural organization in three Maine towns. Maine Agr. Col. Ext., B. 391, 56 p., Orono, 1949. 275.29M281B.
D. Ensminger, S. R. Miller, and E. J. Lebrun, joint authors.

Personal interviews were held with open-country households in three selected towns (townships) in Maine to get information as to their participation in rural organizations and extension activities. Each of the three towns represented a different type of agriculture and organization. Channels of communication, patterns of organization for participation in organizations and groups, and leader-follower patterns were studied.

4-H Club Work

25. MARTIN, T. T. The place of 4-H Club work in urban areas. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., B. 591, 29 p., Columbia, 1953. 100M693.

Questionnaires were sent to 15 States representing all sections in which 4-H Club work was being conducted in nonfarm areas. Records were obtained by other studies from three other States. In all, reports were used from 15 States with a few facts from other States. The situation of youth in rural nonfarm and urban areas, current developments of 4-H Club work in these areas and background factors for a better understanding of rural and urban people are given.

26. SABROSKY, L. K.; PORTER, W. F., Jr.; and ANDERSON, C. C. Comparisons of school and non-school 4-H Clubs in West Virginia. W. Va. Agr. Col. Ext., Misc. Pub. No. 11, 12 p. Morgantown, 1952. 275.29W522M.

Of the 1,176 clubs studied, 48 percent were non-school clubs, 48 percent were school clubs, and the remainder were mixed. Compares the performance and effectiveness of school and non-school clubs.

27. SPERO, J. S. Citizenship training for democracy as carried on in 4-H Club work in Dane County, Wisconsin. 101 p., typewritten. Madison, Univ. of Wis., 1950.
Thesis (M. S.) University of Wisconsin.

Mail questionnaires were returned by the senior leaders of 40 of the 47 active 4-H Clubs in Dane County, Wis., club meetings were observed, and many leaders and members were interviewed. Information is included on the duties and functions of the leaders, methods of choosing the clubs' committees and officers, internal organization and procedures of the clubs, opportunities for 4-H members to participate in citizenship training phases of the programs, cooperation by members with other groups in the community, community service activities, and the relation of certain factors to the type and amount of citizenship training that takes place in 4-H Clubs.

Young Men and Women's Work

See study 68.

Urban Extension Work

28. KOHL, M. F. Factors affecting the development of urban 4-H Club work. 59 p., Chicago, U. of Chicago, 1951.
Paper (M. S.) University of Chicago.

The data on factors affecting the development of urban 4-H Club work were obtained by a mail questionnaire filled out by 46 States, from annual reports of extension workers, conferences with the State leaders of 4-H Club work in 22 States, and intensive study of urban 4-H Club work in Denver and Indianapolis. The extent of and demand for the work, administration, organization, time of agents devoted, enrollment, completions, length of membership, selection of leaders, jobs of leaders, leader training, functions of councils, activities, projects, problems, and suggestions are included.

29. STOOKEY, J. L. Organization methods used in establishing 4-H Club work in urban areas of New York State. 9 p., Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext., Office of Ext. Studies, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, 1948.
Abstract of thesis (M. Ext. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Information is included on methods used by agents to inform urban young people about 4-H work, to make personal contacts with them, to secure their enrollment, and to establish organized urban clubs. The meeting places of urban clubs, selection of leaders, and projects and activities offered urban club members are also included. The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 50 county club agents in New York State who had been working with urban young people.

See also study 25.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

General

30. MILLER, P. A. Leaders and leadership in the Fowlerville Trade Center Community, Livingston County, Michigan. 53 p., East Lansing, Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1948.

An analysis of informal and formal leadership in the Fowlerville Trade Center Community, Livingston County, Mich. Interviews were held with 106 farm families and community leaders relative to a variety of leadership processes.

31. UMBERGER, H., and UMBERGER, M. H. Effective leadership. 39 p., Manhattan, Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext., [1951].

The kind and number of jobs performed by local leaders, assistance and training received and desired, characteristics of the leaders, method of selection, length of leadership, recognition and other rewards for service, and leaders' problems are the chief items covered. Much of the data are presented by agriculture, home economics, and 4-H Club leaders separately. About 800 local leaders in 14 Kansas counties filled out the questionnaire used. Approximately half filled it out in meetings, and the other half had it mailed to them.

See also studies 24 and 50.

Home Economics

32. BLACK, L. S.; BENNETT, H.; and COOK, F. A study of use of the broiler in Montgomery County, Illinois. 12 p., Urbana, Ill. U. Agr. Ext., 1950.

The results of a lesson on the use of the broiler taught by local leaders were studied. A total of 47 housewives who were extension cooperators filled out a mail questionnaire both before and 3 months after attending the lesson.

33. BLACK, L. S.; IWIG, D.; AND KAESER, M. A study of reupholstering in twelve Illinois counties. 20 p., Urbana, Ill. U. Agr. Ext., 1949.

This study was made primarily to determine how much the local leaders learned and whether they used and taught to others the information on reupholstering presented to them at a training school. A mail questionnaire was answered by 228 leaders in 12 Illinois counties.

34. DIXON, P., and BARBER, J. W. Clothing program report, Bonner County, 1952. Leader training extends the program. 7 p. Moscow, Idaho Agr. Col. Ext., 1953.

Questionnaires were filled out by 96 Bonner County, Idaho, home demonstration club members in club meetings. Gives the effectiveness of local leaders and compares results of transmitting information through leaders trained by home demonstration agents and of direct teaching by the agents.

4-H Club Work

35. CLARK, R. C., Jr. Factors associated with performance of 4-H Club volunteer leaders in New York State, 1946-48. 5 p., Ithaca, Dept. of Rur. Sociol., Cornell U., 1950.
Digest of thesis (Ph. D.) Iowa State College. (Copies of digest available from the author at Cornell University, and the Library at Iowa State College.)

Information was obtained by personal interview from 510 present and 250 past local leaders of 4-H Club work in 12 counties of New York State. Included are the association between satisfaction, success, and performance of the leaders, and various characteristics of the adult leaders and the 4-H Clubs led.

36. CLARK, R. C., Jr., and SKELTON, W. E. The 4-H leader. N. Y. Agr. Col. Ext. Cornell 4-H Club B. 94, 11 p., Ithaca, 1950. 275.29 N48CN.

The sample included 510 adults who were active 4-H Club leaders at the time of the interviews and 250 adults who were former 4-H Club leaders. Twelve counties in New York State were represented. Information on the selection, training, satisfactions, and recognition of leaders is given.

37. COOPER, W. C. The training given 4-H Club leaders and its relation to the jobs they are asked to perform. 142 p., typewritten. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell U., 1951.
Essay (M.S. in Agr.) Cornell University.

A questionnaire was filled out by 92 of the 96 Negro county extension agents and assistant agents in North Carolina. They received instructions in district meetings in how to fill out the questionnaire which was filled out later at home, and mailed back. Topics included are the jobs leaders were asked to perform, the training they received, the relative importance of the jobs in the 4-H program, and factors that influence the 4-H leaders and the leadership program.

38. HONMA, H. Increasing length of service of 4-H Club leaders. 131 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1950.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A mail questionnaire was filled out in Colorado by 53 extension workers and 100 men and women who had been 4-H Club leaders the year before but who had failed to continue. The data include the relationship of factors pertaining to the leaders themselves, the 4-H Club, community, and the Extension Service to continuation in leadership. Reasons for dropping out are given.

39. KURTZ, L. S. A study of the junior leadership program and its results. 9 p., [State College, N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext.], 1948.

Reasons for enrolling in the junior leadership project, jobs performed by junior leaders, responsibilities, jobs most helpful to the junior leaders and to the club program, and suggestions for improving the project are given. The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 120 junior leaders in 73 counties and 32 adult leaders in 22 counties.

40. LIEVENS, J. J. Selection and training of 4-H Club leaders. 117 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1950.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A total of 52 women and 39 men 4-H Club leaders from 39 counties in Colorado filled out a questionnaire in a State conference. The characteristics of successful leaders, jobs and activities performed and degree of difficulty experienced with them, and methods and materials used by Extension in training and assisting leaders and the helpfulness of these, are included.

41. SABROSKY, L. K., and others. Here are some 4-H facts--about getting more effective results from local leaders. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., PA 116, 7 p., Washington, D. C., 1950. 1 AG 84 PRO.
The following committee of extension workers is responsible for the summary: A. Hoefer, A. Baker, R. P. Davison, M. S. Downey, F. Howard, I. Winkleblack, R. P. Winters, E. W. Aiton, and L. K. Sabrosky.

This is a summary of some specific findings from 12 studies of 4-H Club leadership. The characteristics and training of successful local leaders are the chief points on which information is given.

42. SKELTON, W. E. The status and training of 4-H Club leaders in relation to tenure. 6 p., Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Library, 1949. 1.913S2 St26.
Digest of thesis (Ph. D.) Cornell University.

A total of 101 present and 138 former local leaders of 4-H Club work in New York State were interviewed to determine their characteristics and the leader training they received in relation to their length of leadership. Suggestions are given for the selection and training of local leaders and for holding 4-H Club meetings.

43. SLOCUM, W. L. Second year reenrollments in 4-H Clubs in Lewis County, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. C. 172, 7 p. Pullman, 1951. 100W27S.

The relationship of second-year reenrollment to the quality of local leadership, recognition and publicity given to the work, and size and meeting place of the clubs and projects offered are given. The attitudes of members who reenrolled and of those who dropped out are reported. The 34 4-H Clubs which operated during both the 1947-48 and 1948-49 club years in Lewis County, Wash., were included in the study. The leaders of these clubs, 96 of the 120 first-year 4-H members who reenrolled, and 36 of the 63 first-year members who dropped out were interviewed.

44. SLOCUM, W. L. Second year reenrollments in 4-H Clubs in Whitman County, Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. C. 171, 7 p., Pullman, 1951. 100W27S.

Included are the relationship of second-year reenrollment to the quality of local leadership, recognition and publicity given to the work, size and meeting place of the clubs and projects offered, and attitudes of members who reenrolled and of those who dropped out. The 18 4-H Clubs which operated during both the 1947-48 and the 1948-49 club years in Whitman County, Wash., were included in this study. The leaders of these clubs, 78 of the 87 first-year 4-H members who reenrolled, and 26 of the 36 first-year members who dropped out were interviewed.

See also studies 27, 94, and 97.

PROGRAM CONTENT AND PLANNING PROCEDURES

General

45. BRANNON, L. H. The role of the Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Division with particular reference to county program development. 371 p., typewritten. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard U., 1950. Thesis (Doctor of Public Administration) Harvard University.

Committees of Oklahoma State and county extension workers were selected to examine critically the extension methods used in developing programs and annual plans of work. State extension directors furnished, by mail, information regarding the historical development of program methods in the various States and also the attitudes of State administrators toward land use planning. The study includes information on the historical factors in the development of the land-grant college system, the position of agriculture in the economy of Oklahoma including an analysis of the economic and social trends, and the various aspects of extension program development and execution.

46. HILL, K. A. Evidences of significant changes in rural life in selected counties of the south plains: Floyd, Lubbock, and Yoakum. 55 p., typewritten. Lubbock, Tex. Tech. Col., 1951. Thesis (M. S.) Texas Technological College.

A questionnaire was filled out by 75 rural homemakers who were county home demonstration council members in 3 Texas counties. The questionnaires were distributed at a regular meeting of the council. Information was also obtained from county extension and census reports, tax and school records, other studies and publications, and the personal observation of the author. A group of home demonstration women in Lubbock County filled out the same questionnaire in 1947. This furnished some comparative information. The study was made to learn how such factors as the following have affected the habits and needs of rural families: Consolidation of rural schools, hard-surfaced roads, mechanized farming, irrigation wells, and electrification on farms.

47. KEETCH, R. R. Relation of county extension programs to major objectives. 87 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1951.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

This study was made to determine the relationship between the 28 county extension programs of Utah and the major educational objectives of the Cooperative Extension Service as defined in the Joint Committee Report on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals by the Joint Committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals.

48. MATTHEWS, J. L. The Cooperative Extension Service of the United States. In Rural Social Systems and Adult Education, by C. P. Loomis and others. East Lansing, Michigan State College Press, 1953. p. 51-80. ($5.00) 275St92.

Most of the information for the chapter on the Cooperative Extension Service was taken from records and reports of the county, State, and Federal Extension Service. Additional information was obtained from a mail questionnaire filled out by one or more extension workers in 260 out of 263 sample counties. Tells what Extension Service is and how and with whom it functions, gives the objectives, organization, program content and procedures, teaching methods, and its contributions to international understanding for peace, strengthening democracy, and understanding and strengthening the economy.

49. MATTHEWS, J. L. National inventory of extension methods of program determination. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 477, 13 p. Washington, D. C., 1952. 1.9 Ex892Esc.

Information was supplied in personal interviews by more than 400 administrative and supervisory extension workers in 48 States and Puerto Rico on the methods of program development in use. The summary includes 2,518 agricultural, 2,373 home economics, and 2,524 4-H Club programs developed separately, and integrated programs in 678 counties. A total of 3,011 counties were included. The methods were analyzed and classified, county by county, under six main types of program determination. Each type was subdivided for programs in the three lines of work and for the integrated county programs.

50. MILLER, P. A., and BOEK, W. E. The Camden-Montgomery Community in Hillsdale County: Its social setting. 74 p., East Lansing, Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1950.

Interviews were held with 70 farmers in the Camden-Montgomery Community in Michigan. The community was recognized as one in which the people cooperated less in public programs. Characteristics of the social setting are given, and suggestions are made for program content and planning procedures.

51. NIEDERFRANK, E. J., and NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE STAFF. New Hampshire Extension Service looks at itself. N. H. Agr. Col. Ext., Ext. Serv. C. 294, 44 p., Durham, 1949. 275.29N45C.

The 233 rural families in 11 townships in Hillsboro County, N. H., who were interviewed were asked questions about the size of family, age and education of family members, years in the community, size and kind of farm, home conveniences, use of recommended practices, sources of information, participation in extension programs, attachments within the community, and their ambitions for their farms and for themselves.

See also study 80.

Agriculture

52. LEAGANS, J. P. The educational interests of farm operators in North Carolina as related to work of the Agricultural Extension Service. 9 p., [Ithaca, Div. Ext. Ed., Cornell U.] 1948.
[Abstract of thesis (Ph. D.) University of Chicago.]

An interest inventory form was used in personal interviews with 1,017 farm operators in 21 counties in North Carolina to discover the kinds of subjects about which they desired more information and to learn the relationship to these interests of age, education, race, size and type of farm, size of family, land tenure, and level of living.

53. MOE, E. O. New York farmers' opinions on agricultural programs. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. B. 864, 62 p. Ithaca, 1952. 275.29N48E.

Interviews were held with 1,500 farm operators representing all 56 agricultural counties in New York State to get information needed by farmers and administrators to review effectively and to improve the agricultural programs in the State.

54. SCHRUBEN, L. W. Farm management extension education. 392 p., typewritten. Ref. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard U., 1949.
Thesis (Ph. D.) Harvard University.

To obtain the data personal interviews were held with Extension personnel and farmers in Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and North Carolina, and with employees in the U. S. Extension Service. Separate analyses are given of the case descriptions of farm management extension teaching in the seven States and a summary is included for the whole. Some basic principles and generalizations to be applied to extension education in farm management are also given.

55. VAIL, Q. S. Developing a county agricultural extension program. 27 p., typewritten. State College, Miss. State Col., 1953.
Thesis (M. Agr.) Mississippi State College.

A study of the methods and procedures used in the development of the agricultural extension program in Coahoma County, Miss. Three phases are covered: County Agent Advisory Committee, research and study of literature available in developing a county agricultural extension program, and a survey of 51 county agents in 10 States with good programs in action.

56. WHITEMAN, D. C. Background information needed for planning county agricultural extension programs. 73 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1952.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A check sheet containing 35 items considered useful in program planning was developed from a review of literature. The importance of these items was rated in annual extension conferences by the agricultural extension personnel in Colorado and Iowa and by three planning committees in Colorado and three in Iowa.

57. GARLAND, J. Study of home demonstration kitchens, east central Mississippi. 12 p., State College, Miss. State Col. Ext., 1950.

Interviews were held with 484 Mississippi home demonstration club members to find out what their kitchens were like, what home conveniences they had, the home lighting practices followed, their sources of information, and length of home demonstration club membership.

58. GARLAND, J., and others. Food conservation study, northwest Mississippi district. 26 p., State College, Miss. State Col. Ext., 1949.

The status of the home food production and preservation practices and the sources from which information on these subjects is obtained were studied. Personal interviews were held with 252 home demonstration club members in 6 Mississippi counties.

59. HABERLEY, M., and BARBER, J. W. Idaho homemaker's diet study. 8 p., Moscow, Idaho Agr. Col. Ext., [1951].

The kinds and quantities of food and diet supplements eaten by 645 home demonstration club members in 35 Idaho counties were studied. The information was gathered in meetings, by office calls, home visits, and letter.

60. JOHNSON, N. M. Preferences of a selected group of mothers for clothing of girls three to six years of age. 104 p., typewritten, Ref. Manhattan, Kans. State Col. of Agr. and Appl. Sci., 1949.
Thesis (M. S.) Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. USDA Library has 2-page summary. 1.913 H4M85.

To get the data for this study 100 Kansas home demonstration clothing leaders who were mothers of girls 3 to 6 years of age were interviewed. The kinds of garments used, the manner in which they are provided, and the preferences for design features, fabrics, and color are given in relation to income.

61. KERR, E. L., and GARLAND, J. Yalobusha County home demonstration agent and club members study home lighting conditions. 7 p., State College, Miss. State Col. Ext., 1948.

Visits were made to the homes of 36 Mississippi home demonstration club members chosen at random from those who use electricity to learn the kind and amount of lighting used for reading, studying, sewing, and kitchen work, and the number of convenience outlets and wall switches in the homes.

62. LANGLEY, L. Awareness of certain farm women in the Piedmont area of North Carolina to work conveniences in kitchens and laundries. 2 p., typewritten. [State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. Agr. Col. Ext., 1948].
[Digest of master's thesis, Iowa State College.]

The purpose of this study was to learn the awareness of farm women to work conveniences, the relationship of home demonstration club membership to this awareness, and work conveniences needed or desired. Personal interviews were held with 58 homemakers in 28 counties of North Carolina who had built or remodeled their homes recently.

63. NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS, EXTENSION SERVICE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Planning the clothing program, Fulton County, New York, 1950. 54 p., Ithaca, N. Y., Office of Ext. Studies, 1951.

Clothing and sewing practices and problems, amount and kind of sewing done, sewing ability, and reasons homemakers gave for buying clothing instead of making it are the most important items covered. A mail questionnaire was filled out by 159 homemakers enrolled in the extension programs in Fulton County, N. Y.

64. SAXTON, E. H. Homemakers study themselves in Thayer County, Nebraska. 33 p., Lincoln, Nebr. Agr. Col. Ext., [1951].

Home conveniences, suggestions for home demonstration program content, participation in home economics extension activities, membership in home demonstration clubs, and information sources preferred by homemakers are given. A total of 111 farm and 104 town homemakers in Thayer County, Nebr., were interviewed, and much of the information is shown separately for these two groups in the report.

65. VIRGINIA. AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION. Rural homemakers report on their food production and conservation practices and what they know about nutrition. Va. Polytech. Inst. Agr. Ext., C. 563, 12 p., Blacksburg, 1952. 275.29 V81C.

Personal interviews were held with 246 randomly selected rural homemakers in Appomattox County, Va., to learn the extent to which families followed recommended food and nutrition practices, the level of nutrition information used, and the extent to which foods in the Basic 7 food groups were eaten.

See also studies 32 and 33.

4-H Club Work

66. BOYLES, R. M. Plan for developing the clothing program of 4-H Clubs in New Mexico. 88 p., typewritten. Denton, Texas State Col. for Women, 1949. USDA Library has 3-page summary. 1.913 F3P693.
Thesis (M. A.) Texas State College for Women.

A questionnaire was distributed in 4-H Club meetings to a representative group of active club girls. A total of 281 questionnaires were returned. Ninety percent of the girls were enrolled in the junior division of 4-H Club work (1 to 3 years of club work), and 10 percent in the senior division (4 or more years). Information was obtained on the girls' personal backgrounds, their experiences in clothing construction and care, their previous training in clothing work, the sources from which they received information, and their reasons for choosing clothing as a club project.

Young Men and Women's Work

67. CASHMAN, S. C. Young farm couples in Wyandot County, Ohio. 8 p., Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 1953. Brief of thesis (M. S.) Cornell University.

A questionnaire was filled out by 47 young married farm couples in Wyandot County, Ohio, either in group meetings or during personal visits. The husbands and wives filled out identical questionnaires. Information on the needs and interests of this group is given.

68. COLLINGS, M. L. Extension work with young adults. 9 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1949. 1.913 S2T342.

The activities for young adults under way in the States as a part of the work of home demonstration staff members were studied. Adjustments needed in methods, time and length of meetings, subject matter, grouping, programs, procedures, and ways of presenting information are given. Difficulties and values are pointed out. The State home demonstration leaders in 42 States furnished the data by mail questionnaire.

69. GEIGER, H. E. Study of young people in Keokuk County. Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., RYP-549, 19 p., Ames, 1951.

The number of farm young people 16 to 25 years of age, the kind of recreation and entertainment they most enjoy and the extent of participation in these activities, the kinds of organizations in which they were participating, and the opinion of the young people as to the membership, organization, and program of a young people's club to which they would like to belong, were studied. A total of 317 farm young people 16 to 25 years of age in Keokuk County, Iowa, were interviewed.

70. KNEISEL, W. G. Extension's role in vocational guidance for older rural youth. 84 p., typewritten. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell U., 1951.

This study was made to determine what the Extension Service can do in the field of vocational guidance of rural youth, to summarize the contributions of other agencies in this field and apply the techniques and methods used by these agencies to extension methods, and to gather a bibliography for use in further study and research. The information was taken from many books and bulletins and from the experience of a number of extension workers, including the author.

See also study 1.

71. BUSCHE, L. M., and SMITH, H. E. A study of rural-urban fringe residents of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. Purdue U. Ind. Agr. Ext., Ext. Studies C. 11, 6 p., Lafayette, Ind., 1951. 275.29 IN2EXT.

In this study of 179 rural-urban fringe area residents of Fort Wayne, Ind., data are given as to their characteristics, home conveniences, participation in organizations, interest in and knowledge of Extension Service, problems, and information sources.

72. BUSCHE, L. M., and SMITH, H. E. A study of rural-urban fringe residents of Lafayette and West Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Purdue U. Ind. Agr. Ext., Ext. Studies C 12. 6 p., Lafayette, Ind. 1951. 275.29 IN2EXT.

Interviews were held with 154 families of the rural-urban fringe area of Lafayette and West Lafayette, Ind., to get information as to their characteristics, occupation, home conveniences, status of practices, participation in organizations, knowledge of Extension Service, and problems and needs.

See also studies 110, 111, and 112.

GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION WORK

General

73. BROWER, S. L., and ROSKELLEY, R. W. A study of attitudes of Utah farm people toward the Cooperative Extension Service. Utah State Agr. Col. Ext., Ext. B. 209, 9 p., Logan, 1950. 275.29 Ut 1.
Digest of thesis (M. S.) by S. L. Brower, Utah State Agricultural College.

The attitude of rural people toward the Extension Service in relation to various socioeconomic factors, knowledge of Extension Service, participation in extension activities, and sources of information were studied. Personal interviews were held with 450 rural families in 5 Utah counties. A number of professional people who own farms but do not work on them were also included.

74. BURLESON, G. L. Studying extension work with farmers and farm homemakers in Madison Parish, Louisiana. 2 v., 90 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, La. U. Agr. Ext., [1952.]

Adoption of Extension-recommended farm and home practices, effectiveness of the teaching methods used, and the extent of contact with and knowledge of the Extension Service were studied. Data were obtained by personal interview from 142 white and 98 Negro farm families in Madison Parish, La.

75. BURLESON, G. L. Studying extension work with farmers and farm homemakers in Red River Parish, Louisiana. 2 v., 82 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, La. U. Agr. Ext., 1950.

The extent to which farmers and farm homemakers in Red River Parish, La., adopted practices recommended by the Extension Service, the effectiveness of the teaching methods used, and the amount of contact with and knowledge of Extension are included. Data were obtained by personal interview from 116 white and 36 Negro rural farm families selected by random sampling.

76. BURLESON, G. L. Studying extension work with farmers and farm homemakers in Washington Parish, Louisiana. 2 v., 82 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, La. U. Agr. Ext., 1950.

Information was obtained by personal interview from 163 white and 93 Negro farm families in Washington Parish, La. The study was made to determine the extent to which the farmers and farm homemakers had adopted practices recommended by the Extension Service, the effectiveness of the teaching methods used, and the extent of contact with and knowledge of the Extension Service.

77. BURLESON, G. L., and GALLUP, G. Extension at work in Lafourche (Summary). La. U. Agr. Ext. P. 1053. 12 p. University Station, Baton Rouge, 1950. 275.29 L93Ep.

This is a summary of the study by the same title made by Louisiana State University Extension Service, Advisory Committee for Lafourche Study. See study 79

78. COLEMAN, L. Differential contact with extension work in a New York rural community. Reprinted from Rural Sociol., 16:207-216. Sept. 1951. 281.28 R88. (Copies available Office of Extension Studies, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.)

All household heads and homemakers in 630 households in a Schuyler County rural community in New York were interviewed to learn about their knowledge of the Extension Service and their participation in its activities, what their sources of farm and home information were, and the extent to which they had adopted recommended practices. This information is shown in relationship to a number of different socioeconomic and other factors. The data are presented separately for male heads and homemakers.

79. LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE, ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LAFOURCHE STUDY. Extension at work in Lafourche. La. U. Agr. Ext., P. 1054, 38 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, 1950. 275.29 L93Ep.

Personal interviews were held with 167 randomly selected white farm families in Lafourche Parish, La., to get the data for this study made to determine the extent to which Extension-recommended farm and home practices had been adopted, the effectiveness of the teaching methods used, the extent of contact with and knowledge of the Extension Service, and the suggestions of the farm people for increasing the helpfulness of the extension agents.

80. MATTHEWS, J. L., and WHITHAM, G. E. Cooperative agricultural extension work in Windham County, Connecticut. 33 p., Storrs, Conn. Agr. Col. Ext., 1953.

In November 1951 personal interviews were held with 346 village, rural nonfarm, and farm families in Windham County, Conn. A similar study had been made in 1944. Comparisons between the two periods are made in the report. The study covers characteristics of the people, home conveniences, attitudes toward Extension, participation in Extension, radio and television listening, newspapers and magazines read, food production and conservation, homemaking practices, farming enterprises, and sources of information.

81. MILLER, P. A., and ANDREWS, W. H. Rural people and public agencies in Van Buren County, Michigan. The Van Buren cooperative survey. 16 p., East Lansing, Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1950.

Six local public agencies in Michigan, of which the Extension Service was one, cooperated on this study of the degree of understanding rural people have of public services available to them and the uses to which these services may be put. Interviews were held with 220 rural families in 100 sections of Van Buren County.

82. RAMSEY, R. J. Evaluation of the Kentucky farm and home development program, 1951. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext., RS-1. 20 p. Lexington, 1952.

The report covers information obtained by personal interview from 61 participating families in 11 counties on the results of the Kentucky Farm and Home Development Program. Some of the basic items measured are changes in methods by which farm people make decisions; changes in their attitudes toward farming, homemaking, and the Extension Service; the degree to which members of farm families plan and work together; and the degree to which the demonstration farm families influence their neighbors and contribute to community undertakings. In addition, a general appraisal of the program by farm families who participate and extension agents who carry it on is reported, and their suggestions for improving it are summarized.

83. SCANTLAND, L.; SVINTH, C. A.; and TAVES, M. J. A square look at Spokane County. Wash. State Col. Ext., Ext. B. 463, 68 p. Pullman, 1952. 275.29 W27P.

Personal interviews were held with 301 open-country Spokane County families, adult home economics club officers and 4-H Club leaders filled out a questionnaire, and information on patterns of natural communities was received in 299 telephone interviews. Participation of the families in extension activities and the relationship of various factors to such participation, participation in other organizations and activities, practices adopted, information sources, effectiveness of extension methods, and the needs of the people and community are included.

See also studies 51 and 123.

Agriculture

84. APODACA, A. G. The Spanish-American farmers of the Tewa Basin and the Extension Service. N. Mex. Agr. Expt. Sta., Press B. 1059, 30 p., State College, 1951. 100 N465.

Personal interviews were held with 180 Spanish-American farmers, and observations were gathered in about 50 nondirect interviews with other farmers and field workers in the Tewa Basin of New Mexico. Characteristics of the farmers and area, socioeconomic and educational status of the farmers, relationship with Extension Service, and their reaction to extension methods and procedures are given.

85. RYAN, B., and GROSS, N. Acceptance and diffusion of hybrid corn seed in two Iowa communities. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. B. 372, pp. 663-708. Ames, 1950. 100 I09.

This study rests largely upon results of a field inquiry made in 1941. Practically every farm operator in two central Iowa communities was interviewed. Schedules were analyzed for 331 operators. Three general problems were studied: The time pattern by which use of hybrid corn seed spread, the functions and importance of its diffusion agencies or media by which the seed spread, and the relationship of characteristics of farm operators to the rapidity with which they adopted the new seed.

86. WILKENING, E. A. Acceptance of improved farm practices in three coastal plain counties. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Tech. B. No. 98, 75 p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1952. 100 N81.

A total of 341 white farm operators in 3 North Carolina coastal plain counties were interviewed. This study approached the problem of the acceptance of innovations in agriculture by three different methods: The analysis of the contacts for information about certain improved practices, the acceptance of improved farm practices as associated with socioeconomic status and other social characteristics of farmers, and the correlation of certain attitudes with acceptance and the analysis of rationalizations for nonacceptance.

See also study 53.

Home Economics

87. ABELL, H. C. The differential adoption of homemaking practices in four rural areas of New York State. 5 p. Ithaca, Dept. of Rural Sociol., Cornell U., 1951.
Abstract of thesis (Ph. D.) Cornell University.

This is a study of social change, concerned with 1,439 homemakers in 4 rural areas of New York State. The extent to which the homemakers had adopted certain homemaking practices in relation to various factors, sources of information, and suggestions for program content and coordination of subject matter presented by the schools and Extension are given.

88. GORDY, A. S., and GALLUP, G. G. Progress in home demonstration work. A statistical analysis of trends, 1910-1950. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 479, 37 p., Washington, D. C., 1952. 1.9 Ex892Esc.

This analysis of data largely from the county extension agents' annual statistical reports gives trends in the progress of the work. Includes information on size, training, and compensation of the home demonstration staff; local leaders; home demonstration clubs and membership; activities of home demonstration agents; home making improvements; projects; and time devoted to lines of work.

89. GRANDY, M. C. Extension work in home economics, 1914-1948. In Summaries of analytical studies of four phases of extension work in Colorado, by M. C. Grandy. 31 p. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1950. 275.2 C713Sus.

The annual statistical and narrative reports of Colorado extension workers for 1914-48 furnished the information for this study of the number of home economics extension workers, time devoted to the various activities, number of each of the different teaching methods used, and the rural farm and nonfarm homes influenced by the home economics program. Trends are given for most of the items.

See also study 46.

4-H Club Work

90. BOEHNKE, G. E. Opinions of members and leaders concerning the effectiveness of awards in the 4-H program in Iowa. 236 p., typewritten. Ames, Iowa State Col, 1953.
Thesis (M. S.) Iowa State College.

A random sample of 518 4-H Club members and 208 club leaders in Iowa filled out questionnaires in meetings. Personal interviews were held with 59 former members. Gives the relationship of awards to 4-H Club membership, individual achievement, and group achievement.

91. DAVIDSON, S. Project completion as related to the financing of 4-H Club agricultural projects. 69 p., typewritten. Ames, Iowa State Col., 1952.
Thesis (M. S.) Iowa State College.

Questionnaires were filled out by 521 Iowa boys who had been enrolled during the previous year in one of the major livestock 4-H projects for the first time. Information on project completion by the club members included was obtained from the annual reports of the county extension personnel in the 25 counties involved. The relation of various factors to project completion is given.

92. EDWARDS, C. M. 4-H contest participation. 54 p. Ithaca, Dept. of Agr. Engineering, Cornell U., 1953.

Information was obtained by personal interview from all county 4-H Club agents in New York State and from a sample of local leaders and 4-H Club members in 8 New York counties. A mail questionnaire was filled out by club agents in 10 counties each in Iowa and Virginia, and 8 in Vermont. Attitude toward contests, explanation made of placings, and instruction in contest standards were studied.

93 GORDY, A. S. Statistical analysis of 4-H Club work and work with young men and women. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv.. Ext. Serv. C. 482, 16 p. Washington, D. C., 1952. 1.9 Ex892 Esc.

This analysis of data from the county extension agents' annual statistical reports gives trends in the growth of the work. Information is included on enrollment, age, length of membership, reenrollment, projects, clubs, time of agents devoted to youth work, and local leaders.

94. GRANDY, M. C. Some factors affecting the success of 4-H tractor maintenance clubs in Colorado, 1949-1952. 5 p. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1952.

Personal interviews were held with 40 Colorado 4-H tractor maintenance club leaders selected at random from all parts of the State. The findings give factors for maximum success of 4-H tractor maintenance clubs, the relationship to success of leaders leading more than one project and of members carrying on more than one project at the same time, training given to the leaders, and training needed.

95. GRANDY, M. C. A statistical analysis of 4-H Club work, 1926-1948. In Summaries of analytical studies of four phases of extension work in Colorado, by M. C. Grandy, 44 p. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1950. 275.2 C713Sus.

A summary and analysis of data available in the statistical and narrative annual reports on 4-H Club work in Colorado from 1926 to 1948. Included are the relation of number of 4-H Clubs to number of county extension workers, enrollment per county extension worker, completions, proportion of farm and nonfarm members, percentage of eligible boys and girls reached, age at first enrollment, age distribution, length of membership, reenrollment, local leaders, and projects. Trends are given for most of the items.

96. HOWES, M. L. Some factors involved in the non-reenrollment of first-year 4-H Club boys in Baltimore, Harford, Howard, and Montgomery Counties, Maryland. 121 p., typewritten. College Park, U. of Md., 1952.
Thesis (M. A.) University of Maryland.

The population for this study was taken from boys in four Maryland counties who were enrolled in 4-H Club work for their first year in 1950. Included in the sample are 101 boys who reenrolled in 1951 and 58 who did not reenroll. The information was obtained by personal interview. Characteristics of boys who reenroll for a second year are given for projects and project activity, parents and home situation, and the local club.

97. JACCARD, C. R. Attitudes and attributes of enrollees at State 4-H camps. 7 p., Manhattan, Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1950.

A total of 182 boys and 207 girls who attended the health, conservation, and junior leaders' State 4-H camps in Kansas filled out a questionnaire under supervision in meetings at the camps. Comparison is made between the junior leaders and nonleaders as to age at initial enrollment in 4-H work, years of membership, projects completed, reasons for being in club work and in attendance at the camp, knowledge of camp expenses and donors, and services performed for club work.

98. LONGFELLOW, H. W. Study of national 4-H awards winners. 157 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. and Mech. Col., 1951.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

This study was made to determine how the National 4-H Awards Program helps 4-H members achieve educational objectives. Questionnaires were sent to all 54 4-H winners in the 1950 National Awards Program on the State level in California and to the 42 county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in the counties where winners were selected. Responses were received from 36 county agents and 40 4-H winners, representing 20 counties. Other contributing information came from published material on 4-H Club and other youth work.

99. SABROSKY, L. K. Factors which contribute toward successful 4-H Club work in counties and communities. Twelve Southern States and Puerto Rico. 41 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1952. 1.913 S2 F115.

Case studies of especially good 4-H work with white boys and girls were made in one or more counties in 12 Southern States and Puerto Rico to learn what factors contribute to successful club work. The information was obtained from reports of agricultural and extension work, business and professional men, teachers, farmers, homemakers, organization leaders, local leaders, and present and former 4-H members.

100. SABROSKY, L. K., and others. Data relating to individual 4-H Club project enrollments and reenrollment. 11 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1950.
The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: C. O. Youngstrom, chairman; M. Baird; H. R. Baker; C. G. Staver; M. E. White; and L. K. Sabrosky.

The county extension agents in each county in 10 Western States assembled information on first-year 4-H members to identify factors relating to reenrollment. The relationship of the project carried to effectiveness of the work is emphasized.

101. SABROSKY, L. K., and others. Going up? Here are some ways to reach our goal of higher 4-H reenrollment as shown in recent 4-H case studies. 7 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1950. 1.913 S2 G56.
The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: C. O. Youngstrom, chairman; M. Baird; H. R. Baker; C. G. Staver; M. E. White; and L. K. Sabrosky.

Information was collected through case studies of four counties in four Western States to identify sociological and organizational factors related to reenrollment of first-year 4-H Club members.

102. SABROSKY, L. K., and others. Improving 4-H Clubs. 4-H studies point the way to better organization and functioning. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., PA 111, 7 p. Washington, D. C., 1950. 1AG84 Pro.
The following committee of extension workers is responsible for the summary: A. Hoefer, A. Baker, R. P. Davison, M. S. Downey, F. Howard, I. Winkleblack, R. P. Winters, E. W. Aiton, and L. K. Sabrosky.

This is a summary of some specific findings from 12 studies of 4-H Club work. Data and suggestions are given on vitality of clubs, reenrollment of members, club meetings, projects, and local and county activities.

103. SABROSKY, L. K., and others. Meeting the basic needs of first-year 4-H Club members. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., PA 203, 11 p. Washington, D. C., 1952. 1 AG84 PRO.
The following committee of extension workers was responsible for this study: C. O. Youngstrom, chairman; M. Baird; H. R. Baker; C. G. Staver; E. Taskerud; and L. K. Sabrosky.

Extension agents wrote case reports for 205 boys and girls in 121 counties in 11 Western States who failed to enroll for a second year of 4-H Club work, in order to identify specific factors related to that failure.

104. SANDSTEAD, A. Factors affecting 4-H Club reenrollment in Colorado. 106 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col., 1952.
Thesis (M. Ed.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The principal source of data was a mail questionnaire returned in Colorado by 77 4-H Club members who were in club work the year before but failed to reenroll, and 64 parents and 85 local leaders of these former club members. Reasons were given by these three groups for failure of the former members of 4-H Club work to reenroll.

105. SCHRUPP, D. O. Identifying activities of Montana 4-H beef club boys, sixteen to twenty-one years of age, which are related to behavior patterns and needs of youth. 126 p., typewritten. Washington, D. C. George Washington U., 1950.
Thesis (M. A.) George Washington University.

The study identifies participation of the older 4-H beef club boys in certain activities and project experiences and relates these activities and experiences to the needs and behavior patterns of youth 16 to 21 years of age. A questionnaire was filled out in meetings or in personal interviews by 78 beef club members 16 to 21 years of age in 21 Montana counties. Literature in the field of adolescent needs and interests, annual reports of extension workers, and related 4-H studies were reviewed.

106. SOUTH CAROLINA. CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. EXTENSION SERVICE. Factors for successful 4-H Club work. A guide for county extension agents. 20 p., Clemson, Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext., 1952.

This is a short version of the study Factors Which Contribute Toward Successful 4-H Club Work in Counties and Communities, by L. K. Sabrosky. See study 99.

107. TROTH, E. O. Views of junior leaders concerning satisfactions to be found in 4-H Club membership. 120 p., typewritten. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue U., 1949.
Thesis (M. S. in Ed.) Purdue University.

A questionnaire was filled out by 319 junior leaders at a State junior leaders' training conference in Indiana. Reasons for joining and remaining in 4-H Club work, satisfactions derived, and interrelation of reasons for joining and reasons for remaining are the principal topics studied.

108. YOUNGSTROM, C. O., and WESTERN REGION 4-H CLUB STUDY COMMITTEE. Tables of data from Western Region 4-H Club study of first-year members, 1949. 18 p. Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1950. 1.913 F3 T11.
The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: C. O. Youngstrom, chairman; M. Baird; H. R. Baker; C. G. Staver; M. E. White; and L. K. Sabrosky.

The county extension agents in each Extension-organized county in nine Western States filled out a record form giving information regarding each of their 1948 first-year 4-H Club members in this search for factors affecting reenrollment.

See also studies 27, 43. 44, and 66.

Young Men and Women's Work

109. GRANDY, M. C. Extension work with older rural youth, 1930-1949. In Summaries of analytical studies of four phases of extension work in Colorado, by M. C. Grandy. 12 p. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1950. 275.2 C713 Sus.

This study of data available in the statistical and narrative annual reports on extension work with older rural youth in Colorado from 1930 to 1949 includes the number and characteristics of older youth, the number and membership of extension clubs for this group, characteristics of members, program content and activities of the clubs, and the number of older youth, members and nonmembers of clubs, assisted. Trends are given for most of the items.

Urban Extension Work

110. GRANDY. M. C. Urban extension work in Colorado, 1949. In Summaries of analytical studies of four phases of extension work in Colorado, by M. C. Grandy. 19 p. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1950. 275.2 C713 Sus.

The county extension workers in 24 Colorado counties furnished data by mail questionnaire on urban extension work in 29 cities and towns with population over 2,500 where urban extension work is conducted. The types of regular extension work carried in urban places by agricultural and home demonstration agents, the time agents devote to urban work, time devoted to special services and the importance of these services, and the kinds of work most in demand by urban people are given.

111. NORTHEAST REGION COMMITTEE ON URBAN EXTENSION WORK. Survey of extension work in urban areas in the Northeast. 4 p., Ithaca, Cornell U., Dept. of Rur. Sociol., 1949.

A questionnaire was sent to the 12 States in the northeast region to find out how much extension work is being done in urban areas, the content of the program offered, amount of agent time devoted to it, the way it is administered, and the demand for the work.

112. U. S. EXTENSION SERVICE, DIVISION OF FIELD STUDIES AND TRAINING. Survey of extension work in urban areas. Summary made by M. L. Collings. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 462, 18 p., Washington, D. C., 1950. 1.9 Ex892 Esc.

The State extension directors in each State supplied information by mail questionnaire on the amount of extension work in urban areas, size of cities reached, type and content of programs, time of agents devoted, administration and source of funds, and demand for urban extension work.

Extension Teaching Methods

113. ALFORD, W. D. Survey report on radio-television listening habits in eastern Massachusetts. 10 p., Amherst, Mass. U. Agr. Ext., 1953.

The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from 1,000 respondents, mostly housewives living within 50 miles of Boston, Mass., who had requested publications offered by the Extension Service on radio or television programs. Included are radio and television set ownership, hours of frequent daytime listening and viewing, and time of day preferred for informational radio and television programs.

114. AXINN, G. H. Farm audience in Delaware. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta., Spec. C. 4, 13 p., Newark, 1952.

Included is the number of farmers in Delaware reached by magazines, books, newspapers, radio, and television; the pattern of daytime use of these mediums; the number who hear farm radio programs; the number who desire a University of Delaware farm television show and the time of day, day of week, and length of program preferred. Interviews were held with a random sample of 280 farm owners and tenants.

115. CRILE, L. Findings from studies of bulletins, news stories, and circular letters. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 488, 24 p., Washington, D. C., Revised May 1953. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Contains digests of the findings in 46 studies of the use of bulletins, new stories, and circular letters. The data include: Bulletins: Readability, distribution, number receiving, use of illustrations, effectiveness, use by local leaders, and suggestions for improving. News stories: Content, effectiveness, readability, preferences of newspaper editors and extension workers, number reading, and sources of information. Circular letters: Content, authority for subject-matter content, effectiveness of color, illustrations, and readability.

116. CRILE, L. Findings from studies of bulletins, news stories, and circular letters. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 461, 17 p., Washington, D. C., Revised August 1949. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Contains digests of the findings in 38 studies of the use of bulletins, news stories, and circular letters. The data include: Bulletins: Readability, distribution, number receiving, use of illustrations, effectiveness, use by local leaders, and suggestions for improving. News stories: Effectiveness, preferences of newspaper editors and extension workers, number reading, and sources of information. Circular letters: Content, authority for subject-matter content, effectiveness of color, illustrations, and readability.

117. LIONBERGER, H. F. Low-income farmers in Missouri, their contacts with potential sources of farm and home information. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. B. 441, 36 p., Columbia, 1949. 100 M693.

Interviews were held with 459 low-income, full-time farm operators and their wives in 4 Missouri counties. This study is concerned with the contacts which low-income farmers have with potential sources of farm and home information. Sources included are farm organizations, county extension agents, vocational agriculture teachers, Production and Marketing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, children trained in agriculture and home economics, farm journals and bulletins, newspapers, and radio.

118. LIONBERGER, H. F. Sources and use of farm and home information by low-income farmers in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. B. 472, 34 p., Columbia, 1951. 100 M693.

Interviews were held with 459 low-income, full-time, farm operators, and their wives in four Missouri counties. The study was directed primarily to the sources of information which the families considered useful to them. Personal sources include county extension agents, neighbors and friends, Production and Marketing Administration, and others. Impersonal sources include newspapers, farm journals and bulletins, books, radio, and others. Information is given as to the use made of approved farm and home practices and the relationship of use to certain socioeconomic factors.

See also studies, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 79.

Bulletins

119. HOUSER, P. M.; GALLOWAY, R. E.; and HOFFSOMMER, H. Rural reading habits. A study of county library planning, Prince Georges County, Md. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. A69, 31 p., College Park, [1952]. 100 M36S.

The general purpose of this study was to indicate the reading and library habits of the rural residents of Prince Georges County, Md., in order to guide the planning of county library and other educational services. Personal interviews were held with 559 households, including 1,064 individuals 12 years of age or over.

120. MASON, I. C. A study of readership of Rural Family Living. 21 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1949. 1.913 S2 ST93.

Rural Family Living, a quarterly information publication of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, was studied to learn which sections were most widely read, the use made of the information, and to get suggestions for making it more useful. A mail questionnaire was filled out by 89 home economics specialists and 234 home demonstration agents in 18 States.

121. MINNESOTA. UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION. Information services survey--Minnesota. 4 p., University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. U. Agr. Ext., 1951.

A questionnaire was filled out by 75 of the 91 county extension offices in Minnesota and returned at district conferences. Members of the publications office attended the district conferences and invited the agents to give their suggestions for improved assistance from the State information service in the use of bulletins, press, visual aids, and radio.

122. NEW YORK. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION TEACHING AND INFORMATION. Speaking of color for extension publications. 8 p., Ithaca, Dept. of Ext. Teaching and Information, Cornell U., 1953.

This study of color for extension publications was made during the 1953 Farm and Home Week at Cornell University. Both an agricultural and a home economics leaflet were used. The farmers and homemakers chose the most appealing leaflet from an array of them, alike except for color. The agricultural leaflet was displayed in five different colors and the home leaflet in four different colors. Each of the colors was used singly with white.

See also studies 115, 116, 138, 139, and 142.

Circular Letters

See studies 115 and 116.

Exhibits

123. IOWA. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. The Cass County study. An evaluation of the Extension Service and the farm and home labor-saving show in the Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa, trading area, 1948. Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., ST-105, 55 p., Ames, 1949.
The following are the members of the committee responsible for the study: J. N. Raudabaugh, D. Cooke, E. F. Graff, J. A. Starrak, M. K. Wellman, L. Stelpflug, D. H. Zentmire, H. Geiger, and E. P. Sylwester.

The extent of use of 99 different recommended farm and home labor-saving practices was ascertained before and after a caravan of 13 exhibits showing and demonstrating the practices was held. The characteristics of the families and their familiarity with Extension Service were also studied. Interviews were held with farm operators and homemakers in 228 households in 78 sample areas of Cass County, Iowa.

Leader Training Meetings

124. SOMMERFELD, E. A summary of the evaluation study of the program planning workshops in Poughkeepsie and Farmingdale, February 1948. 12 p., Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Ext., 1948.

Information on the results of two 1-day program planning workshops in New York State was obtained by mail questionnaire from 83 participants. The study tells the number and type of meetings for which programs were planned by workshop participants as the result of information learned, the program planning techniques demonstrated in the workshops that were used, the reasons for using or not using the techniques, and suggestions for future workshops.

Meetings

125. COOLEY, E. The effectiveness of home furnishing clinics. 21 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, La. U. Agr. Ext., 1950. 275.2 L93 EF.

The effectiveness of 9 home furnishing meetings held at furniture stores in 5 Louisiana counties was studied. Personal interviews were held with 60 randomly selected homemakers in 3 counties who had attended the meetings. Information was also obtained from the home demonstration agents and furniture store owners concerned.

See also study 138.

News Stories

126. SCHWARTZ, A. N. An agricultural news survey of 41 daily newspapers in New York State. 29 p., Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Ext., Dept. of Ext. Teaching and Information, Cornell U., [1951]. Abstract of thesis (M. S.) Cornell University.

Forty-one daily newspapers covering 39 counties in New York State and totaling 1,548 issues were read during the 6-week period from June 1 to July 15, 1950. All the agricultural information in these papers, 24,973 column inches, was read thoroughly and classified according to type, source, method of presentation, and length. In addition, 2,779 column inches of photographs and cartoon illustrations were classified similarly.

127. SWANSON, C. E. Readability and readership. Journalism Quarterly, 25:339,343. December 1948.

A split-run experiment was made at the State University of Iowa in 1948. A story was written in two versions, one with 173 syllables per 100 words, the other with 131 syllables per 100 words. The easier version also had certain other factors associated with ease of reading, and used in one combination or other by five readability formulas. The tabloid containing the two versions of the story was circulated randomly among student-veterans in trailer villages. Each version went to 125 families. The reading situation was like that of newspaper reading. Within 30 hours a survey was made of the number of paragraphs read by the male students.

See also studies 80, 115, 116, 119, and 121.

Office Calls

128. McNELLY, C. L. Individual teaching by agricultural agents. 12 p., University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. U. Agr. Ext., 1950.

Complete records of 657 office calls were kept over a period of 2 to 4 weeks by a cross section of Minnesota county agricultural agents in 14 counties. The purpose and length of the calls and their relationship to other extension methods were recorded. Within a 2- to 3-month period following the office calls a random sample of 149 farmers who had made the office calls were interviewed to learn the results of the office calls.

Radio

129. BERTRAND, A. L., and HITT, H. L. Radio habits in rural Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 440, 51 p., University Station, Baton Rouge, 1949. 100 L93.

Included are preferences as to: Time of day for broadcasts, types of programs, program techniques, length of programs, subjects for programs, and programs in French. Experiences with taking down recipes and formulas, ownership of and intentions to acquire FM radios, and sources of local news are also given. The information is presented separately for men and women. A total of 1,268 white and Negro men and women representing 1,069 homes in 4 rural areas of Louisiana were interviewed.

130. BROWN, C. L. What do farm families in Vigo County want from their extension radio programs? Purdue U. Ind. Agr. Ext., Ext. Studies C. 10, 7 p., Lafayette, Ind., 1950. 275.29 IN2 EXT. Digest of thesis (Ed. M.) Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Presented in this study are the number of homes with radio and where they are kept; preferences regarding extension radio program as to time of day, type of program, person to present, length, and techniques; frequency of hearing and effectiveness of extension program; and educational level of farmers and homemakers who listen to the program. Personal interviews were held with 110 farmers and 110 farm homemakers in 22 areas in Vigo County, Ind.

131. CRILE, L. Some findings from studies of farm and home radio programs. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 457, 15 p., Washington, D. C. Revised February 1949. 1.9 Ex892 Esc.

Contains digests of findings in 24 studies of the use and effectiveness of radio in extension work. Chief phases covered are: The nature and extent of action taken as result of extension radio, number who hear extension radio programs, extension nonparticipants reached, the relation of various factors to the effectiveness of radio, program content preferred, best time of day, presentation technique preferences, and attitude toward transcriptions.

132. CRILE, L., and CENTRAL REGION RADIO STUDY COMMITTEE. Use of radio by extension workers in the North Central States. 64 p., Columbia, Mo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1952. 275 C862. (Copies available from the Division of Ext. Research and Training, U. S. Fed. Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C.)

The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: L. M. Busche, Chairman; J. H. Pollock; R. B. Rathbone; J. N. Raudabaugh; G. S. Round, H. P. Hanson; J. A. Murray; J. K. McDermott; and P. A. Miller.

The following are the principal phases of extension radio covered: Amount of broadcasting by extension workers, length of broadcasts, time of day programs go on the air, use of transcriptions, number of radio stations used and available, commercial sponsorship, kinds of teaching jobs broadcasters are trying to accomplish and evidences of accomplishment, techniques used, radio assistance from State staff received and found helpful by broadcasters on county staff, time used for preparation, travel, and making broadcasts and transcriptions, and miles traveled for radio broadcasting. Each State and county extension worker in nine North Central States was asked to fill out a mail questionnaire. A total of 2,373, 95 percent, responded.

133. JACCARD, C. R., and SABROSKY, L. K. Listening habits, Station KSAC. 20 p., Manhattan, Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1949.

Personal interviews were held with a random sample of rural open-county families in 6 counties within a range of 150 miles from Manhattan, Kans. The study gives the frequency of listening to KSAC by programs and by seasons; the amount of listening to other farm and home programs; the listening habits of men, women, and children; the relation of various factors to listening; the ideas received by radio that were used; and knowledge of and participation in extension work.

134. PUTNAM, H. J. Farm and home education through radio. Miss. State Col. Ext., Misc. Pub. (1M), 10 p., State College, 1952.

Interviews were held with a random sample of 349 white and Negro families in four Mississippi counties in which the college radio program was carried during 1951. About 84 percent of the families were farmers, and all lived in farming neighborhoods. Tells the number who listened to the program in relation to age, race, sex, and education, and the number who used ideas received from it; compares the college and local radio programs in helpfulness, and radio and other methods in reaching the families with information.

135. RICHARDS, T. D., Jr. How to write effective radio copy. 36 p., Ithaca, Dept. of Ext. Teaching and Information, Cornell U., 1951. (Supply for distribution exhausted).

Abstract of thesis (M. S.) Cornell University.

This is a study of the effectiveness of several radio announcements written in accordance with 37 previously prepared rules for writing effective radio copy. The information on results was obtained by postcard questionnaire from 253 Farm Bureau members in 2 New York counties.

136. SPAVEN, J., and WALLERIUS, M. J. What Vermont farm people want from radio. 30 p., Burlington, Vt. Agr. Col. Ext., [1951].

Radio data are given regarding the number of radios per home; location of radios; frequency of hearing farm and home programs and the need for supporting publicity; and preferences as to time of day, length of program, and types of programs and music. A total of 742 homemakers and 493 farmers in Vermont filled out a questionnaire in regularly planned extension meetings.

See also studies 80, 113, 114, 119, and 121.

Television

137. CRILE, L. Some findings from television studies. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 490, 32 p., Washington, D. C., 1953 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

This circular contains summaries of findings from 31 research studies on the results of education by television, techniques of television use, who has television, and when and how much it is viewed, its general social effects, its effects on the use of other communications media, and program content. Very little research information on the use of television that applies specifically to extension work is available. Therefore, findings from research studies in related fields that may be of use to Extension were included in this publication.

138. GAUGER, C. J. Evaluation of results of the corn production television program in Story County, Iowa. 27 p., Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext. [1953].

A series of four television shows called "One Hundred Bushels of Corn a Reality" was given in February by station WOI-TV and the Iowa Extension Service on the regular Tuesday night "Down to Earth" television program. The study evaluated not only the television programs in the series, but to some extent the supplementary media used.

139. IOWA. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Make a dress—TV! 27 p., Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext. [1953].

An evaluation of a series of ten 30-minute television shows on dressmaking telecast in 1951 by the Iowa Extension Service. Personal interviews were held with 364 homemakers who enrolled in the series in advance. A part of the group also received a bulletin or the assistance of a home economist or both.

140. IOWA. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. STATISTICAL LABORATORY. The WOI-TV audience. A report of a bench mark survey of households within 50 miles of Ames. Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State Col., Mimeo-series No. 1, 125 p., Ames, 1952.

In 1951 a total of 1,817 personal interviews were held with urban and rural residents of Iowa to determine their television viewing habits, audiences for educational programs, program discrimination, location of viewers, and effect of television viewing on radio listening, staying at home, and attendance at movies.

141. McALLISTER, W. T., and WHITCOMB, L. R. Television for Delaware homemakers. Del. U. Agr. Ext., Spec. C. 3, 11 p., Newark, [1951].

The data were obtained by personal interviews with 616 homemakers with television sets in 19 randomly selected areas in and around Wilmington, Del. Included are the number of homemakers receiving the University of Delaware Agricultural Extension Service regular television program; effectiveness of the program; the homemakers' preferences as to time of day, length, frequency, and type of program; and subjects suggested for programs.

142. WILSON, MEREDITH C., and MOE, E. O. Effectiveness of television in teaching sewing practices. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 466, 35 p., Washington, D. C., 1951. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Personal interviews with 251 women in Washington, D. C., furnished the information for this study of the "Let's Make a Dress" series of television programs given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All the women had television sets, and all had requested the dressmaking bulletin used in connection with the series. Information is presented on the effectiveness of the television series supplemented by the bulletin, the number who saw the programs, the number of programs seen, the amount of the bulletin read, the relation of various factors to viewing the programs and using the ideas, reasons for not seeing more of the programs, frequency of programs preferred, subjects suggested for programs, and suggestions for improvement.

See also studies 80, 113, and 114.

Visual Aids

143. GALLUP, G. A list of selected books and periodicals on effectiveness and use of visual aids. 8 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1949. 1.913 S2L 692.

This publication contains references to, and digests of, findings in 16 extension and non-extension books and periodicals on the effectiveness and use of visual aids.

144. GALLUP, G. What research shows about visual aids. 54 p., Washington, D. C., U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., 1949. 1.913 V2 W55.

In this publication are contained references to and digests of findings in 36 extension and nonextension books and other publications on research in the effectiveness of movies, slide-films, exhibits, pictures, charts, and posters.

145. IOWA. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. COMMITTEE FOR AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS STUDY. Survey of audio-visual aids. 76 p., typewritten, Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., [1951].

A mail questionnaire was filled out by the county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in 95 of Iowa's 100 counties to furnish data on the kinds of audiovisual aids that are available for use in the extension program, the number of the different kinds used and on file in the county extension libraries, the number and kinds developed personally by the county extension agents for their own use, reasons for not using audiovisual aids more frequently, areas in which additional audiovisual aids are needed, and the types preferred.

See also study 121.

General

146. GROSS, N.; WILKENING, E. A.; and others. Sociological research on the diffusion and adoption of new farm practices. A review of previous research and a statement of hypotheses and needed research. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Rur. Sociol. RS-2, 17 p., Lexington, 1952. 281.29 K41.

The following Subcommittee on the Diffusion and Adoption of Farm Practices, The Rural Sociological Society, prepared this report: N. Gross and E. A. Wilkening, cochairman; A. L. Coleman; C. R. Hoffer; H. F. Lionberger; and H. A. Pederson.

This is an appraisal of research completed and research needed on the diffusion and adoption of technological innovations in farming. The report lists 38 studies from which salient findings are cited. Research needed in four major problem areas is pointed out and hypotheses are suggested.

See also study 19.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF EXTENSION RESEARCH

Bibliography on Extension Research

147. CRILE, L. Bibliography on extension research, November 1943 through December 1948. U. S. Dept. Agr. Library List No. 48, 19 p., Washington, D. C., 1949. 1.916 L612.

This bibliography, covering the period November 1943 through December 1948, is the first supplement to the cumulated Bibliography on Extension Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service Circular 416, by Lucinda Crile. This supplement contains references to 88 different research studies pertaining to the organization, administration, and method of doing extension work. The references to the studies are arranged in classified form under 23 separate headings. A brief statement accompanies each reference, telling the phases of the subject covered, how the study was made, and the size of the sample. A detailed index of 1,852 references to the specific findings in these studies is presented alphabetically by subjects.

Reviews of Extension Studies

148. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, January to December 1952. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 486, 56 p., Washington, D. C., January 1953. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 23 studies completed, 2 progress reports on studies still in progress, reviews of 20 studies in progress, and 1 outlined.

149. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, July to December 1951. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 480, 35 p., Washington, D. C., March 1952. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 16 studies completed and from 1 progress report on a study in progress, and reviews on 25 studies in progress and 1 outlined.

150. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, January to June 1951. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 474, 33 p., Washington, D. C., July 1951. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 15 studies completed and from 1 progress report on a study in progress, and reviews of 29 studies in progress and 1 outlined.

151. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, July to December 1950. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 471, 51 p., Washington, D. C., Jan. 1951. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed and from 3 progress reports on studies in progress, and reviews of 32 studies in progress.

152. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, January to June 1950. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 470, 46 p., Washington, D. C., July 1950. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed and from 7 progress reports on studies in progress, and reviews of 30 studies in progress and 2 outlined.

153. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, July to December 1949. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 464, 40 p., Washington, D. C., Jan. 1950. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed, reviews of 27 studies in progress, and 4 outlined.

154. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, January to June 1949. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. C. 460, 28 p., Washington, D. C., July 1949. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed, reviews of 24 studies in progress, and 2 outlined.

155, CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, July to December 1948. U. S. Fed. Ext. Serv., Ext Serv. C. 456, 42 p., Washington, D. C., Dec. 1948. 1.9 Ex892 ESC.

Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed, reviews of 28 studies in progress, and 3 outlined.

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